

REVENUE DEPARTMENT[701]

Notice of Intended Action

Twenty-five interested persons, a governmental subdivision, an agency or association of 25 or more persons may demand an oral presentation hereon as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.4(1)“b.”

Notice is also given to the public that the Administrative Rules Review Committee may, on its own motion or on written request by any individual or group, review this proposed action under section 17A.8(6) at a regular or special meeting where the public or interested persons may be heard.

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code sections 421.14 and 422.68, the Department of Revenue hereby gives Notice of Intended Action to amend Chapter 41, “Determination of Taxable Income,” Chapter 42, “Adjustments to Computed Tax and Tax Credits,” Chapter 46, “Withholding,” Chapter 52, “Filing Returns, Payment of Tax, Penalty and Interest, and Tax Credits,” and Chapter 58, “Filing Returns, Payment of Tax, Penalty and Interest, and Tax Credits,” Iowa Administrative Code.

These amendments are proposed as a result of 2013 Iowa Acts, House Files 599 and 620, and 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate Files 433, 436 and 452.

Item 1 adopts new subrule 41.5(17) to explain that a person who claims the from farm to food donation tax credit for individual income tax purposes cannot claim an itemized deduction for Iowa tax purposes.

Item 2 amends subrule 42.19(3) to reflect changes made to the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for individual income tax pursuant to 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 436.

Item 3 amends the implementation sentence for rule 701—42.19(404A,422).

Item 4 amends rule 701—42.24(15E,422) to reflect the increase in the endow Iowa tax credit for individual income tax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012.

Item 5 updates the implementation sentence for rule 701—42.24(15E,422).

Item 6 amends rule 701—42.36(175,422) to reflect changes made to the agricultural assets transfer tax credit and the addition of a new custom farming contract tax credit for individual income tax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

Item 7 adopts new rule 701—42.51(422,85GA,SF452), which explains the new from farm to food donation tax credit for individual income tax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, established pursuant to 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 452.

Item 8 amends rule 701—46.10(403) to reflect changes made to the targeted jobs withholding tax credit pursuant to 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 433.

Item 9 updates the implementation sentence for rule 701—46.10(403).

Item 10 amends subrule 52.18(3) to reflect changes made to the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for corporate income tax pursuant to 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 436. This change is similar to Item 2.

Item 11 updates the implementation sentence for rule 701—52.18(404A,422).

Item 12 amends rule 701—52.23(15E,422) to reflect the increase in the endow Iowa tax credit for corporation income tax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012. This change is similar to Item 4.

Item 13 updates the implementation sentence for rule 701—52.23(15E,422).

Item 14 amends rule 701—52.33(175,422) to reflect changes made to the agricultural assets transfer tax credit and the addition of a new custom farming contract tax credit for corporation income tax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013. This change is similar to Item 6.

Item 15 adopts new rule 701—52.45(422,85GA,SF452), which explains the new from farm to food donation tax credit for corporation income tax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, established pursuant to 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 452. This change is similar to Item 7.

Item 16 amends rule 701—58.13(15E,422) to reflect the increase in the endow Iowa tax credit for franchise tax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012. This change is similar to Items 4 and 12.

Item 17 updates the implementation sentence for rule 701—58.13(15E,422).

The proposed amendments will not necessitate additional expenditures by political subdivisions or agencies and entities which contract with political subdivisions.

Any person who believes that the application of the discretionary provisions of these amendments would result in hardship or injustice to that person may petition the Department for a waiver of the discretionary provisions, if any.

The Department has considered the factors listed in Iowa Code section 17A.4A. The Department will issue a regulatory analysis as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.4A if a written request is filed by delivery or by mailing postmarked no later than October 7, 2013, to the Policy Section, Policy and Communications Division, Department of Revenue, Hoover State Office Building, P.O. Box 10457, Des Moines, Iowa 50306. The request may be made by the Administrative Rules Review Committee, the Administrative Rules Coordinator, at least 25 persons signing that request who each qualify as a small business or an organization representing at least 25 such persons.

Any interested person may make written suggestions or comments on these proposed amendments on or before September 24, 2013. Such written comments should be directed to the Policy Section, Policy and Communications Division, Department of Revenue, Hoover State Office Building, P.O. Box 10457, Des Moines, Iowa 50306. Persons who want to convey their views orally should contact the Policy Section, Policy and Communications Division, Department of Revenue, at (515)281-8450 or at the Department of Revenue offices on the fourth floor of the Hoover State Office Building. Comments may be submitted electronically to idrpolicy@iowa.gov.

Requests for a public hearing must be received by September 24, 2013.

After analysis and review of this rule making, no adverse impact on jobs has been found. The tax credits may positively impact job and economic growth for businesses and individuals in the state of Iowa.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.11M and 422.33 as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 599; Iowa Code section 15E.305 as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 620; Iowa Code section 403.19A as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 433; Iowa Code sections 404A.1 and 404A.3 as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 436; and 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 452, division XVIII.

The following amendments are proposed.

ITEM 1. Adopt the following **new** subrule 41.5(17):

41.5(17) Charitable contributions relating to the from farm to food donation tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a taxpayer who claims a from farm to food donation tax credit in accordance with rule 701—42.51(422,85GA,SF452) cannot claim an itemized deduction for charitable contributions under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code for the amount of the contribution for which the tax credit is claimed for Iowa tax purposes.

ITEM 2. Amend subrule **42.19(3)**, first unnumbered paragraph, as follows:

In the case of commercial property, qualified rehabilitation costs must equal at least \$50,000 or 50 percent of the assessed value of the property, excluding the value of the land, prior to rehabilitation, whichever is less. In the case of ~~residential property or barns~~ other than commercial property, the qualified rehabilitation costs must equal at least \$25,000 or 25 percent of the assessed value, excluding the value of the land, prior to the rehabilitation, whichever amount is less. In computing the tax credit, the only costs which may be included are the qualified rehabilitation costs incurred commencing from the date on which the first qualified rehabilitation cost is incurred and ending with the end of the taxable year in which the property is placed in service. The rehabilitation period may include dates that precede approval of a project, provided that any qualified rehabilitation costs incurred prior to the date of approval of the project are qualified rehabilitation costs.

ITEM 3. Amend rule **701—42.19(404A,422)**, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by ~~2011 Iowa Acts, Senate Files 517 and 521~~ 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 436, and Iowa Code section 422.11D ~~as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2465, section 31.~~

ITEM 4. Amend rule **701—42.24(15E,422)**, first unnumbered paragraph, as follows:

The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits available is \$2 million in the aggregate for the 2003 and 2004 calendar years. The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is \$2 million annually for the 2005-2007 calendar years, and \$200,000 of these tax credits on an annual basis is reserved for endowment gifts of \$30,000 or less. The maximum amount of tax credit granted to a single taxpayer shall not exceed \$100,000 for the 2003-2007 calendar years. The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for the 2008 and 2009 calendar years is \$2 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for 2010 is \$2.7 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for 2011 ~~and subsequent calendar years~~ is \$3.5 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The maximum amount of tax credit granted to a single taxpayer shall not exceed 5 percent of the total endow Iowa tax credit amount authorized for 2008 and subsequent years. For the 2012 calendar year ~~and subsequent calendar years~~, the total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is ~~\$4,642,945~~ \$6 million; the maximum amount of tax credit authorized to a single taxpayer is ~~\$232,147.25~~ \$300,000 (~~\$4,642,945~~ \$6 million multiplied by 5 percent). The endow Iowa tax credit cannot be transferred to any other taxpayer.

ITEM 5. Amend rule **701—42.24(15E,422)**, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15E.305 as amended by ~~2011 Iowa Acts, Senate File 302~~ 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 620, and section 422.11H.

ITEM 6. Amend rule **701—42.36(175,422)** as follows:

701—42.36(175,422) Agricultural assets transfer tax credit and custom farming contract tax credit.

42.36(1) Agricultural assets transfer tax credit. ~~Effective for~~ For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but before January 1, 2013, an owner of agricultural assets that rents assets to qualified beginning farmers may claim an agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa individual income tax. ~~The credit is equal to 5 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements, and the credit is equal to 15 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements.~~ Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, an owner of agricultural assets that rents assets to qualified beginning farmers may claim an agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa individual income tax equal to 7 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements.

Also effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, if the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements, and the credit is equal to 18 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements for the first year that the credit is allowed. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the rental income for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income for commodity share agreements in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit for the Iowa agricultural development authority may be found under 25—Chapter 6.

To qualify for the tax credit, an owner of agricultural assets must enter into a lease or rental agreement with a beginning farmer for a term of at least two years, but not more than five years. Both the owner of agricultural assets and the beginning farmer must meet certain qualifications set forth by the Iowa agricultural development authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section 175.12.

The Iowa agricultural development authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the owner of agricultural assets which will include the name, address and tax identification number of the owner, the amount of the credit, and the tax period for which the credit may be applied. To claim the tax credit, the owner must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. The tax credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. For fiscal years beginning

on or after July 1, 2009, but before July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa agricultural development authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed \$6 million, ~~and the credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis.~~ For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of the tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa agricultural development authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed \$8 million and the amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed \$50,000.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit. The credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the death of the taxpayer.

If an owner of agricultural assets is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

The lease or rental agreement may be terminated by either the owner or the beginning farmer. If the agricultural development authority determines that the owner is not at fault for the termination, the authority will not issue a tax credit certificate for subsequent years, but any prior tax credit certificates issued will be allowed. If the authority determines that the owner is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit certificates will be disallowed. The amount of tax credits previously allowed will be recaptured, and the owner will be required to repay the entire amount of tax credits previously claimed on Iowa returns.

42.36(2) Custom farming contract tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a landowner that hires a beginning farmer to custom farm agricultural land in this state may claim a custom farming contract tax credit for Iowa individual income tax. The credit is equal to 7 percent of the value of the contract. If the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the value of the contract for the first year. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the value of the contract in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the custom farming contract tax credit for the Iowa agricultural development authority may be found under 25—Chapter 6.

To qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer must enter into a lease or rental agreement with a beginning farmer for a term of at least two years but not more than five years. Both the taxpayer and the beginning farmer must meet certain qualifications set forth by the Iowa agricultural development authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section 175.12.

The Iowa agricultural development authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer which will include the name, address and tax identification number of the owner, the amount of the credit, and the tax period for which the credit may be applied. To claim the tax credit, the owner must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa agricultural development authority for the custom farming contract tax credit program cannot exceed \$4 million, and the credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. The amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed \$50,000.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit. The credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the death of the taxpayer.

If the party entering into the custom farming contract with the beginning farmer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

The custom farming contract may be terminated by either the taxpayer or the beginning farmer. If the agricultural development authority determines that the taxpayer is not at fault for the termination, the

authority will not issue a tax credit certificate for subsequent years, but any prior tax credit certificates issued will be allowed. If the authority determines that the taxpayer is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit certificates will be disallowed. The amount of tax credits previously allowed will be recaptured, and the taxpayer will be required to repay the entire amount of tax credits previously claimed on Iowa returns.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 175.37 as amended by 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 483 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 599, sections 8 to 17; 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 599, sections 7, 18 and 19; and Iowa Code section 422.11M as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 599, section 20.

ITEM 7. Adopt the following new rule 701—42.51(422,85GA,SF452):

701—42.51(422,85GA,SF452) From farm to food donation tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a taxpayer that donates a food commodity that the taxpayer produces may claim a tax credit for Iowa individual income tax. The credit is equal to 15 percent of the value of the commodities donated during the tax year for which the credit is claimed or \$5,000, whichever is less. The value of the commodities shall be determined in the same manner as a charitable contribution of food for federal tax purposes under Section 170(e)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code.

To qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer (1) must produce the donated food commodity; (2) must transfer title to the donated food commodity to an Iowa food bank or Iowa emergency feeding organization recognized by the department; and (3) shall not receive remuneration for the transfer. The donated food commodity cannot be damaged or out-of-condition and declared to be unfit for human consumption by a federal, state, or local health official. A food commodity that meets the requirements for donated foods pursuant to the federal Emergency Food Assistance Program satisfies this requirement.

To be recognized by the department, a food bank or emergency feeding organization must either be a recognized affiliate of one of the eight partner food banks with the Iowa Food Bank Association or must register with the department. To register with the department, the organization must meet the definition of “emergency feeding organization,” “food bank,” or “food pantry” as defined by the department of human services in 441—66.1(234). The department of revenue will make registration forms available on the department’s Web site. The department will maintain a list of recognized organizations on the department’s Web site.

Food banks and emergency feeding organizations that receive eligible donations shall be required to issue receipts in a format prescribed by the department for all donations received and must annually submit to the department a receipt log of all the receipts issued during the tax year. The receipt log must be submitted in the form of a spreadsheet with column specifications as provided by the department. Receipt logs showing the donations for the previous calendar year must be delivered electronically or mailed to the department postmarked by January 15 of each year. If a receipt for a taxpayer’s claim is not provided by the organization, the taxpayer’s claim will be denied.

To claim the credit, a taxpayer shall submit to the department the original receipts that were issued by the food bank or emergency feeding organization. The receipt must include quantity information completed by the food bank or emergency feeding organization, taxpayer information, and a donation valuation consistent with Section 170(e)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code completed by the taxpayer. Claims must be postmarked on or before January 15 of the year following the tax year for which the claim is requested. Once the department verifies the amount of the tax credit, a letter will be sent to the taxpayer providing the amount of the tax credit and a tax credit certificate number.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit. The credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer’s estate or trust upon the death of the taxpayer.

If the producer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount

claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 452, division XVIII.

ITEM 8. Amend rule 701—46.10(403), introductory paragraph, as follows:

701—46.10(403) Targeted jobs withholding tax credit. For employers that ~~created targeted jobs in an urban renewal area and that~~ enter into a withholding agreement with pilot project cities approved by the ~~Iowa department of economic development authority~~ and create or retain targeted jobs in a pilot project city, a credit equal to 3 percent of the gross wages paid to employees under the withholding agreement can be taken on the Iowa withholding tax return. The employer shall remit the amount of the credit to the pilot project city. The administrative rules for the targeted jobs withholding tax credit program administered by the ~~Iowa department of economic development authority~~ may be found in 261—Chapter 71.

ITEM 9. Amend rule **701—46.10(403)**, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 403.19A as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 433.

ITEM 10. Amend subrule **52.18(3)**, first unnumbered paragraph, as follows:

In the case of commercial property, qualified rehabilitation costs must equal at least \$50,000 or 50 percent of the assessed value of the property, excluding the value of the land, prior to rehabilitation, whichever is less. In the case of ~~residential property or barns~~ other than commercial property, the qualified rehabilitation costs must equal at least \$25,000 or 25 percent of the assessed value, excluding the value of the land, prior to the rehabilitation, whichever amount is less. In computing the tax credit, the only costs which may be included are the qualified rehabilitation costs incurred commencing from the date on which the first qualified rehabilitation cost is incurred and ending with the end of the taxable year in which the property is placed in service. The rehabilitation period may include dates that precede approval of a project, provided that any qualified rehabilitation costs incurred prior to the date of approval of the project must be qualified rehabilitation costs.

ITEM 11. Amend rule **701—52.18(404A,422)**, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by ~~2011 Iowa Acts, Senate Files 517 and 521~~ 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 436, and Iowa Code section 422.33.

ITEM 12. Amend rule **701—52.23(15E,422)**, first unnumbered paragraph, as follows:

The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits available is \$2 million in the aggregate for the 2003 and 2004 calendar years. The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is \$2 million annually for the 2005-2007 calendar years, and \$200,000 of these tax credits on an annual basis is reserved for endowment gifts of \$30,000 or less. The maximum amount of tax credit granted to a single taxpayer shall not exceed \$100,000 for the 2003-2007 calendar years. The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for the 2008 and 2009 calendar years is \$2 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for 2010 is \$2.7 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for 2011 ~~and subsequent calendar years~~ is \$3.5 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The maximum amount of tax credit granted to a single taxpayer shall not exceed 5 percent of the total endow Iowa tax credit amount authorized for 2008 and subsequent years. For calendar year 2012 and subsequent calendar years, the total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is ~~\$4,642,945~~ \$6 million; the maximum amount of tax credit authorized to a single taxpayer is ~~\$232,147.25~~ \$300,000 (~~\$4,642,945~~ \$6 million multiplied by 5 percent). The endow Iowa tax credit cannot be transferred to any other taxpayer.

ITEM 13. Amend rule **701—52.23(15E,422)**, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15E.305 as amended by ~~2011 Iowa Acts, Senate File 302~~ 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 620, and Iowa Code section 422.33.

ITEM 14. Amend rule 701—52.33(175,422) as follows:

701—52.33(175,422) Agricultural assets transfer tax credit and custom farming contract tax credit.

52.33(1) *Agricultural assets transfer tax credit.* ~~Effective for~~ For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but before January 1, 2013, an owner of agricultural assets that rents assets to qualified beginning farmers may claim an agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax. ~~The credit is equal to 5 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements; and the credit is equal to 15 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements.~~ Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, an owner of agricultural assets that rents assets to qualified beginning farmers may claim an agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax equal to 7 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements.

Also effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, if the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements, and the credit is equal to 18 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements for the first year that the credit is allowed. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the rental income for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income for commodity share agreements in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit for the Iowa agricultural development authority may be found under 25—Chapter 6.

To qualify for the tax credit, an owner of agricultural assets must enter into a lease or rental agreement with a beginning farmer for a term of at least two years, but not more than five years. Both the owner of agricultural assets and the beginning farmer must meet certain qualifications set forth by the Iowa agricultural development authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section 175.12.

The Iowa agricultural development authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the owner of agricultural assets which will include the name, address and tax identification number of the owner, the amount of the credit, and the tax period for which the credit may be applied. To claim the tax credit, the owner must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. The tax credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, but before July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa agricultural development authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed \$6 million, and the credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa agricultural development authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed \$8 million and the amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed \$50,000.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit. The credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the death of the taxpayer.

If an owner of agricultural assets is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

The lease or rental agreement may be terminated by either the owner or the beginning farmer. If the agricultural development authority determines that the owner is not at fault for the termination, the authority will not issue a tax credit certificate for subsequent years, but any prior tax credit certificates issued will be allowed. If the authority determines that the owner is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit certificates will be disallowed. The amount of tax credits previously allowed will be

recaptured, and the owner will be required to repay the entire amount of tax credits previously claimed on Iowa returns.

52.33(2) Custom farming contract tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a landowner that hires a beginning farmer to custom farm agricultural land in this state may claim a custom farming contract tax credit for Iowa individual income tax. The credit is equal to 7 percent of the value of the contract. If the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the value of the contract for the first year. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the value of the contract in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the custom farming contract tax credit for the Iowa agricultural development authority may be found under 25—Chapter 6.

To qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer must enter into a lease or rental agreement with a beginning farmer for a term of at least two years but not more than five years. Both the taxpayer and the beginning farmer must meet certain qualifications set forth by the Iowa agricultural development authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section 175.12.

The Iowa agricultural development authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer which will include the name, address and tax identification number of the owner, the amount of the credit, and the tax period for which the credit may be applied. To claim the tax credit, the owner must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa agricultural development authority for the custom farming contract tax credit program cannot exceed \$4 million, and the credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. The amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed \$50,000.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit. The credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the death of the taxpayer.

If the party entering into the custom farming contract with the beginning farmer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

The custom farming contract may be terminated by either the taxpayer or the beginning farmer. If the agricultural development authority determines that the taxpayer is not at fault for the termination, the authority will not issue a tax credit certificate for subsequent years, but any prior tax credit certificates issued will be allowed. If the authority determines that the taxpayer is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit certificates will be disallowed. The amount of tax credits previously allowed will be recaptured, and the taxpayer will be required to repay the entire amount of tax credits previously claimed on Iowa returns.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 175.37 as amended by ~~2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 483~~, 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 599, sections 8 to 17; 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 599, sections 7, 18 and 19; and Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 599, section 21.

ITEM 15. Adopt the following new rule 701—52.45(422,85GA,SF452):

701—52.45(422,85GA,SF452) From farm to food donation tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a taxpayer that donates a food commodity that the taxpayer produces may claim a tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax. The credit is equal to 15 percent of the value of the commodities donated during the tax year for which the credit is claimed or \$5,000, whichever is less. The value of the commodities shall be determined in the same manner as a charitable contribution of food for federal tax purposes under Section 170(e)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code.

To qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer (1) must produce the donated food commodity; (2) must transfer title to the donated food commodity to an Iowa food bank or Iowa emergency feeding organization recognized by the department; and (3) shall not receive remuneration for the transfer.

The donated food commodity cannot be damaged or out-of-condition and declared to be unfit for human consumption by a federal, state, or local health official. A food commodity that meets the requirements for donated foods pursuant to the federal Emergency Food Assistance Program satisfies this requirement.

To be recognized by the department, a food bank or emergency feeding organization must either be a recognized affiliate of one of the eight partner food banks with the Iowa Food Bank Association or must register with the department. To register with the department, the organization must meet the definition of “emergency feeding organization,” “food bank,” or “food pantry” as defined by the department of human services in 441—66.1(234). The department of revenue will make registration forms available on the department’s Web site. The department will maintain a list of recognized organizations on the department’s Web site.

Food banks and emergency feeding organizations that receive eligible donations shall be required to issue receipts in a format prescribed by the department for all donations received and must annually submit to the department a receipt log of all the receipts issued during the tax year. The receipt log must be submitted in the form of a spreadsheet with column specifications as provided by the department. Receipt logs showing the donations for the previous calendar year must be delivered electronically or mailed to the department postmarked by January 15 of each year. If a receipt for a taxpayer’s claim is not provided by the organization, the taxpayer’s claim will be denied.

To claim the credit, a taxpayer shall submit to the department the original receipts that were issued by the food bank or emergency feeding organization. The receipt must include quantity information completed by the food bank or emergency feeding organization, taxpayer information, and a donation valuation consistent with Section 170(e)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code completed by the taxpayer. Claims must be postmarked on or before January 15 of the year following the tax year for which the claim is requested. Once the department verifies the amount of the tax credit, a letter will be sent to the taxpayer providing the amount of the tax credit and a tax credit certificate number.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit.

If the producer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual’s pro-rata share of the individual’s earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 452, division XVIII.

ITEM 16. Amend rule **701—58.13(15E,422)**, first unnumbered paragraph, as follows:

The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits available is \$2 million in the aggregate for the 2003 and 2004 calendar years. The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is \$2 million annually for the 2005-2007 calendar years, and \$200,000 of these tax credits on an annual basis is reserved for endowment gifts of \$30,000 or less. The maximum amount of tax credit granted to a single taxpayer shall not exceed \$100,000 for the 2003-2007 calendar years. The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for the 2008 and 2009 calendar years is \$2 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for 2010 is \$2.7 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for 2011 ~~and subsequent calendar years~~ is \$3.5 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The maximum amount of tax credit granted to a single taxpayer shall not exceed 5 percent of the total endow Iowa tax credit amount authorized for 2008 and subsequent years. For calendar year 2012 ~~and subsequent calendar years~~, the total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is ~~\$4,642,945~~ \$6 million; the maximum amount of tax credit authorized to a single taxpayer is ~~\$232,147.25~~ \$300,000 (~~\$4,642,945~~ \$6 million multiplied by 5 percent). The endow Iowa tax credit cannot be transferred to any other taxpayer.

ITEM 17. Amend rule ~~701—58.13(15E,422)~~, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15E.305 as amended by ~~2011 Iowa Acts, Senate File 302~~ 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 620, and section 422.60.